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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 4	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 5	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 6	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 7	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 8	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 9	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 10	Jun 10	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 11	Jun 10	PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 12	Jul 02	FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 13	Jul 22	USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002; saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 14	Jul 29	Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Jul 30	NETFIRST to be removed from STN
NEWS 16	Aug 08	CANCERLIT reload
NEWS 17	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 18	Aug 08	NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 20	Aug 19	IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
NEWS 21	Aug 19	The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 24	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 25	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 26	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 27	Oct 21	EVENTLINE has been reloaded
NEWS 28	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 29	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 30	Oct 25	MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 31	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 32	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 33	Dec 02	TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 34	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS 35	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 36	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 37	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 38	Dec 30	ISMEC no longer available
NEWS 39	Jan 13	Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS

NEWS EXPRESS	January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:20:02 ON 14 JAN 2003

=> file medline, biosis, dgene, embase, jicst, uspatful, wpids, fsta
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.63       0.63

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:21:38 ON 14 JAN 2003

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:21:38 ON 14 JAN 2003
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FILE 'FSTA' ENTERED AT 13:21:38 ON 14 JAN 2003
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=> s multidrug resistance
L1       34122 MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE

=> s annexin
L2       11848 ANNEXIN

=> s l1 and l2
L3          86 L1 AND L2

=> s l3 and annexin I
L4           7 L3 AND ANNEXIN I

=> d l4 ti abs ibib tot

L4    ANSWER 1 OF 7  DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI    Modulating or assessing multidrug resistance related
      to annexin proteins
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AN AAY08412 Protein DGENE
AB This invention describes a novel human **annexin** family member, P-40 (also known as **annexin I**) which is a member of the MDR (**multidrug resistance**) gene family, for assessing or modulating MDR in a cell. Antisense P-40 sequences are used to prevent MDR in animals, particularly in conjunction with cancer treatment. Detecting levels of the P-40 nucleic acid, or related RNA, is used to detect cancer (or pathogens) with MDR, or susceptibility. P-40 nucleic acid can also be used as a target for identifying therapeutic agents, e.g. antifungal agents, and increasing the nucleic acid expression in plants may be used to develop specific resistance. The products of the invention have antitumour and antifungal activity.
ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY08412 Protein DGENE
TITLE: Modulating or assessing **multidrug resistance** related to **annexin** proteins
INVENTOR: Georges E; Wang Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (UYMC-N)UNIV MCGILL.
PATENT INFO: WO 9921980 A1 19990506 63p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1998-CA992 19981026
PRIORITY INFO: CA 1997-2219299 19971024
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 1999-337419 [28]

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 7 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Modulating or assessing **multidrug resistance** related to **annexin** proteins
AN AAX57358 DNA DGENE
AB This invention describes a novel human **annexin** family member, P-40 (also known as **annexin I**) which is a member of the MDR (**multidrug resistance**) gene family, for assessing or modulating MDR in a cell. Antisense P-40 sequences are used to prevent MDR in animals, particularly in conjunction with cancer treatment. Detecting levels of the P-40 nucleic acid, or related RNA, is used to detect cancer (or pathogens) with MDR, or susceptibility. P-40 nucleic acid can also be used as a target for identifying therapeutic agents, e.g. antifungal agents, and increasing the nucleic acid expression in plants may be used to develop specific resistance. The products of the invention have antitumour and antifungal activity.
ACCESSION NUMBER: AAX57358 DNA DGENE
TITLE: Modulating or assessing **multidrug resistance** related to **annexin** proteins
INVENTOR: Georges E; Wang Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (UYMC-N)UNIV MCGILL.
PATENT INFO: WO 9921980 A1 19990506 63p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1998-CA992 19981026
PRIORITY INFO: CA 1997-2219299 19971024
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 1999-337419 [28]

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 DGENE (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Modulating or assessing **multidrug resistance** related to **annexin** proteins
AN AAX57357 DNA DGENE
AB This invention describes a novel human **annexin** family member, P-40 (also known as **annexin I**) which is a member of the MDR (**multidrug resistance**) gene family, for assessing or modulating MDR in a cell. Antisense P-40 sequences are used to prevent MDR in animals, particularly in conjunction with cancer treatment. Detecting levels of the P-40 nucleic acid, or related RNA, is used to detect cancer (or pathogens) with MDR, or susceptibility. P-40 nucleic acid can also be used as a target for identifying therapeutic agents, e.g. antifungal agents, and increasing the nucleic acid

expression in plants may be used to develop specific resistance. The products of the invention have antitumour and antifungal activity.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAX57357 DNA DGENE
TITLE: Modulating or assessing **multidrug resistance** related to **annexin** proteins
INVENTOR: Georges E; Wang Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (UYMC-N)UNIV MCGILL.
PATENT INFO: WO 9921980 A1 19990506 63p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1998-CA992 19981026
PRIORITY INFO: CA 1997-2219299 19971024
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 1999-337419 [28]

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
TI Increased expression of **annexin I** and thioredoxin detected by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis of drug resistant human stomach cancer cells.
AB The therapy of advanced cancer using chemotherapy alone or in combination with radiation or hyperthermia yields an overall response rate of about 20-50%. This success is often marred by the development of resistance to cytostatic drugs. Our aim was to study the global analysis of protein expression in the development of chemoresistance in vitro. We therefore used a cell culture model derived from the gastric carcinoma cell line EPG 85-257P. A classical multidrug-resistant subline EPG85-257RDB selected to daunorubicin and an atypical multidrug-resistant cell variant EPG85-257RNOV selected to mitoxantrone, were analysed using two-dimensional electrophoresis in immobilized pH-gradients (pH 4.0-8.0) in the first dimension and linear polyacrylamide gels (12%) in the second dimension. After staining with coomassie brilliant blue, image analysis was performed using the PDQuest system. Spots of interest were isolated using preparative two-dimensional electrophoresis and subjected to microsequencing. A total of 241 spots from the EPG85-257RDB-standard and 289 spots from the EPG85-257RNOV-standard could be matched to the EPG85-257P-standard. Microsequencing after enzymatic hydrolysis in gel, mass spectrometric data and sequencing of the peptides after their fractionation using microbore HPLC identified that two proteins **annexin I** and thioredoxin were overexpressed in chemoresistant cell lines. **Annexin I** was present in both the classical and the atypical multidrug-resistant cells. Thioredoxin was found to be overexpressed only in the atypical multidrug-resistant cell line. Copyright (C) 1998 Elsevier Science B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998384141 EMBASE
TITLE: Increased expression of **annexin I** and thioredoxin detected by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis of drug resistant human stomach cancer cells.
AUTHOR: Sinha P.; Hutter G.; Kottgen E.; Dietel M.; Schadendorf D.; Lage H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Sinha, Inst. Lab.-med./Pathobiochemie, Campus Virchow-Klinikum, Universitatsklinikum Charite, Augustenburger Platz 1, Berlin, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Biochemical and Biophysical Methods, (1998) 37/3 (105-116).
Refs: 43
ISSN: 0165-022X CODEN: JBBMDG
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0165-022X(98)00020-7
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL
TI Early stage multipotential stem cells in colonies of bone marrow stromal

cells

AB Marrow stromal cells (MSCS) are adult stem cells from bone marrow that can differentiate into multiple non-hematopoietic cell lineages. Colonies of human MSCs were shown to contain both small, rapidly self-renewing stem cells (RS cells) and large, more mature cells (mMSCs). Samples enriched for RS cells had a greater potential for multipotential differentiation than samples enriched for mMSCs. Also, RS cells have a series of surface epitopes and expressed proteins that can be used to differentiate RS cells from mMSCs. The results suggest that it will be important to distinguish the two major sub-populations of MSCs in defining their biology and their potentials for cell and gene therapy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:301221 USPATFULL

TITLE: Early stage multipotential stem cells in colonies of bone marrow stromal cells

INVENTOR(S): Prockop, Darwin J., New Orleans, LA, UNITED STATES
Colter, David C., Philadelphia, PA, UNITED STATES
Sekiya, Ichiro, New Orleans, LA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002168765	A1	20021114	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-816182	A1	20010323	(9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP, 1701 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19103

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 570

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL

TI Protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction

AB The invention relates to protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction. Using overlapping hexapeptides that encode for the entire amino acid sequences of the linker domains of human P-glycoprotein gene 1 and 3 (HP-gp1 and HP-gp3), a direct and specific binding between P-gp1 and 3 linker domains and intracellular proteins was demonstrated. Three different stretches (.sup.617EKGIYFKLVTM.sup.627, .sup.658SRSSLIRKRSTRRSVRGSQA.sup.677 and .sup.694PVSFWRIMKLNLT.sup.706 for P-gp1 and .sup.618LMKKEGVYFKLVNM.sup.631, .sup.64KAATRMAPNGWKSRLFRHSTQKNLKNS.sup.674 and .sup.695PVSFLKVLKLNKT.sup.677 for P-gp3) in linker domains bound to proteins with apparent molecular masses of .about.80 kDa, 57 kDa and 30 kDa. The binding of the 57 kDa protein was further characterized. Purification and partial N-terminal amino acid sequencing of the 57 kDa protein showed that it encodes the N-terminal amino acids of alpha and beta-tubulins. The method of the present invention was further validated with **Annexin**. The present invention thus demonstrates a novel concept whereby the interactions between two proteins are mediated by strings of few amino acids with high and repulsive binding energies, enabling the identification of high-affinity binding sites between any interacting proteins.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:258778 USPATFULL

TITLE: Protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid

sequence at the site of interaction

INVENTOR(S): Georges, Elias, Laval, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002142348	A1	20021003
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-10310	A1	20011113 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-CA587, filed on 12 May 2000, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-134259P	19990514 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2044
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
TI Modulating or assessing **multidrug resistance** related to **annexin** proteins.
AN 1999-337419 [28] WPIDS
AB WO 9921980 A UPAB: 19990719
NOVELTY - Isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding an **annexin** family member (II), i.e. a member of the MDR (**multidrug resistance**) gene family, for assessing or modulating MDR in a cell, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method for detecting and assessing **annexin**-based MDR by treating test sample with an oligonucleotide (ON) containing 10-50 nucleotides (nt) that hybridize specifically to RNA and/or DNA encoding an **annexin**, ON being complementary to a sequence of at least 10 consecutive nt from the sequences for annexins I to IX, and detecting any hybrids formed;

(2) kits for this method;

(3) recombinant vector for modulating, inhibiting and/or increasing **annexin**-based MDR in a cell, containing (I) linked to a promoter;

(4) cells containing this vector;

(5) a method for identifying compounds that affect **annexin**-based MDR by incubating with test compound in presence or absence of a drug and assessing any effect of the test compound on resistance to the drug;

(6) a method of reducing **annexin**-based MDR by administering a nucleic acid, (dominant negative) mutant of **annexin**, antibody to **annexin**, peptide or small molecule;

(7) pharmaceutical composition for reducing MDR comprising **annexin**-based MDR-affecting compound and a carrier; and

(8) methods for diagnosing presence of, or predisposition to, **annexin**-based MDR in a patient or pathogen.

ACTIVITY - Antitumor; antifungal.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Antisense sequences from (I), or any other agent that inhibits (II), are used to prevent MDR in animals, particularly in conjunction with cancer treatment. Detecting levels of (II), or related RNA, is used to detect cancer (or pathogens) with MDR, or susceptibility. (II) can also be used as a target for identifying therapeutic agents, e.g. antifungal agents, and increasing (II) expression in plants may be used to develop specific resistance.

Dwg.0/9

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-337419 [28] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-252873
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-099183
TITLE: Modulating or assessing **multidrug resistance** related to **annexin** proteins.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): GEORGES, E; WANG, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UYMC-N) UNIV MCGILL; (GEOR-I) GEORGES E; (WANG-I) WANG Y
COUNTRY COUNT: 83
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9921980	A1	19990506	(199928)*	EN	62
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9896174	A	19990517	(199939)		
CA 2219299	A1	19990424	(199940)	EN	
EP 1025225	A1	20000809	(200039)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9921980	A1	WO 1998-CA992	19981026
AU 9896174	A	AU 1998-96174	19981026
CA 2219299	A1	CA 1997-2219299	19971024
EP 1025225	A1	EP 1998-949842	19981026
		WO 1998-CA992	19981026

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9896174	A	Based on	WO 9921980
EP 1025225	A1	Based on	WO 9921980

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CA 1997-2219299 19971024

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:20:02 ON 14 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, EMBASE, JICST-EPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIDS, FSTA' ENTERED AT 13:21:38 ON 14 JAN 2003

L1 34122 S MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE
L2 11848 S ANNEXIN
L3 86 S L1 AND L2
L4 7 S L3 AND ANNEXIN I

=> s l1 and inhibit?
L5 11825 L1 AND INHIBIT?

=> s l5 and decrease
L6 1138 L5 AND DECREASE

=> s l6 and l3
L7 32 L6 AND L3

```
=> s l7 and Annexin I
L8            1 L7 AND ANNEXIN I

=> d l8 ti ab


L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL
TI     Protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting
       proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction
AB     The invention relates to protein-protein interactions and methods for
       identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site
       of interaction. Using overlapping hexapeptides that encode for the
       entire amino acid sequences of the linker domains of human
       P-glycoprotein gene 1 and 3 (HP-gp1 and HP-gp3), a direct and specific
       binding between P-gp1 and 3 linker domains and intracellular proteins
       was demonstrated. Three different stretches
       (.sup.617EKGIYFKLVTM.sup.627, .sup.658SRSSLIRKRSTRRSVRGSQA.sup.677 and
       .sup.694PVSFWRIMKLNLT.sup.706 for P-gp1 and
       .sup.618LMKKEGVYFKLVNM.sup.631, .sup.64KAATRMAPNGWKSRLFRHSTQKNLKNS.sup.6
       74 and .sup.695PVSFLKVLKLNKT.sup.677 for P-gp3) in linker domains bound
       to proteins with apparent molecular masses of .about.80 kDa, 57 kDa and
       30 kDa. The binding of the 57 kDa protein was further characterized.
       Purification and partial N-terminal amino acid sequencing of the 57 kDa
       protein showed that it encodes the N-terminal amino acids of alpha and
       beta-tubulins. The method of the present invention was further validated
       with Annexin. The present invention thus demonstrates a novel
       concept whereby the interactions between two proteins are mediated by
       strings of few amino acids with high and repulsive binding energies,
       enabling the identification of high-affinity binding sites between any
       interacting proteins.


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     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, EMBASE, JICST-EPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIDS,
     FSTA' ENTERED AT 13:21:38 ON 14 JAN 2003
L1         34122 S MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE
L2         11848 S ANNEXIN
L3            86 S L1 AND L2
L4             7 S L3 AND ANNEXIN I
L5         11825 S L1 AND INHIBIT?
L6          1138 S L5 AND DECREASE
L7            32 S L6 AND L3
L8             1 S L7 AND ANNEXIN I

=> d l8 ti abs ibib tot

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL
TI     Protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting
       proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction
AB     The invention relates to protein-protein interactions and methods for
       identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site
       of interaction. Using overlapping hexapeptides that encode for the
       entire amino acid sequences of the linker domains of human
       P-glycoprotein gene 1 and 3 (HP-gp1 and HP-gp3), a direct and specific
       binding between P-gp1 and 3 linker domains and intracellular proteins
       was demonstrated. Three different stretches
       (.sup.617EKGIYFKLVTM.sup.627, .sup.658SRSSLIRKRSTRRSVRGSQA.sup.677 and
       .sup.694PVSFWRIMKLNLT.sup.706 for P-gp1 and
       .sup.618LMKKEGVYFKLVNM.sup.631, .sup.64KAATRMAPNGWKSRLFRHSTQKNLKNS.sup.6
       74 and .sup.695PVSFLKVLKLNKT.sup.677 for P-gp3) in linker domains bound
```

to proteins with apparent molecular masses of .about.80 kDa, 57 kDa and 30 kDa. The binding of the 57 kDa protein was further characterized. Purification and partial N-terminal amino acid sequencing of the 57 kDa protein showed that it encodes the N-terminal amino acids of alpha and beta-tubulins. The method of the present invention was further validated with **Annexin**. The present invention thus demonstrates a novel concept whereby the interactions between two proteins are mediated by strings of few amino acids with high and repulsive binding energies, enabling the identification of high-affinity binding sites between any interacting proteins.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:258778 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction		
INVENTOR(S):	Georges, Elias, Laval, CANADA		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002142348	A1	20021003
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-10310	A1	20011113 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-CA587, filed on 12 May 2000, UNKNOWN		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-134259P	19990514 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	16 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2044		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:20:02 ON 14 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, DGENE, EMBASE, JICST-EPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIDS, FSTA' ENTERED AT 13:21:38 ON 14 JAN 2003

L1	34122	S MULTIDRUG RESISTANCE
L2	11848	S ANNEXIN
L3	86	S L1 AND L2
L4	7	S L3 AND ANNEXIN I
L5	11825	S L1 AND INHIBIT?
L6	1138	S L5 AND DECREASE
L7	32	S L6 AND L3
L8	1	S L7 AND ANNEXIN I

=> d l7 ti abs ibib 1-20

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 32 MEDLINE

TI Transport of phosphatidylserine via MDR1 (**multidrug resistance** 1)P-glycoprotein in a human gastric carcinoma cell line.

AB The ATP-binding cassette transporter **multidrug resistance** 1 P-glycoprotein (MDR1 Pgp) has been implicated with the transport of lipids from the inner to the outer leaflet of the plasma membrane. While this has been unambigously shown for the fluorescent lipid analogues [N-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl)amino]hexanoyl

(C6-NBD)-phosphatidylcholine, -phosphatidylethanolamine, -sphingomyelin and -glucosylceramide, by using a novel approach we have now found significantly increased outward transport also for C6-NBD-phosphatidylserine (C6-NBD-PS) in EPG85-257 human gastric carcinoma cells overexpressing MDR1 (coding for MDR1 Pgp). The increased transport of C6-NBD-PS is mediated by MDR1 Pgp, shown by transport reduction nearly to the level of controls in the presence of MDR1 Pgp **inhibitors** [PSC 833, cyclosporin A and dexniguldipine hydrochloride (Dex)]. Addition of MK 571, a specific **inhibitor** of the MDR protein MRP1, does not **decrease** transport in either of the two cell lines. The plasma-membrane association of FITC-**annexin** V, a fluorescent protein conjugate binding PS, is significantly increased in MDR1-overexpressing cells as compared with controls, and can be reduced by an MDR1 Pgp **inhibitor**. This suggests that MDR1 Pgp transports endogenous PS, the lipid exhibiting the most pronounced transverse asymmetry in the plasma membrane.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002329193 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22067080 PubMed ID: 12071854
TITLE: Transport of phosphatidylserine via MDR1 (**multidrug resistance** 1)P-glycoprotein in a human gastric carcinoma cell line.
AUTHOR: Pohl Antje; Lage Hermann; Muller Peter; Pomorski Thomas; Herrmann Andreas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Biology/Biophysics, Humboldt University Berlin, Invalidenstrasse 43, 10115 Berlin, Germany.
SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, (2002 Jul 1) 365 (Pt 1) 259-68.
Journal code: 2984726R. ISSN: 0264-6021.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200207
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020620
Last Updated on STN: 20020727
Entered Medline: 20020726

bad date

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 32 MEDLINE

TI Bcl-2, bax and bcl-xL expression in human sensitive and resistant leukemia cell lines.

AB With the growing understanding of cytostatic drug-induced programmed cell death new drug-resistance mechanisms based on the altered ability of cells to die by apoptosis have been defined. At first, the sensitive and P-glycoprotein (P-gp)-related resistant cell lines were tested to induce apoptosis by a non-P-gp transported drug, such as cytosine arabinoside (ara-C). It was demonstrated that ara-C induces apoptosis in sensitive as well as in P-gp-related resistant cell lines, as expected. Furthermore, the role of bcl-2 and bcl-xL apoptosis **inhibitors** as well as bax expression (apoptosis inducer) in human sensitive leukemic cell lines (CCRF-CEM and HL-60) as compared to their resistant variants such as CCRF-CEM/ACT400, CCRF-CEM/VCR1000, HL-60/IDA40, HL-60/DNR250 was evaluated. In addition to the P-gp-related resistance, a possible **multidrug resistance**-associated protein (MRP) and the lung resistance protein (LRP)-related resistance were assessed by flow cytometry using the monoclonal antibodies 4E3.16, MRPr1 and LRP56. Furthermore, the function of P-gp was determined with the rhodamine-123 (R-123) accumulation test. Bcl-2 and bax were analyzed by both flow cytometry and ECL Western blot, bcl-xL by ECL-Western blot alone. Comparison of the two sensitive cell lines demonstrated different bcl-2, bax and bcl-xL patterns. The common characteristic was the increased expression of one of the apoptosis **inhibitor** proteins, such as bcl-2 or bcl-xL. The sensitive CCRF-CEM showed a high bax level, where a **decrease** of about 75% in resistant variants was measured. Compared to their sensitive counterpart HL-60, a low bax expression was analyzed, which increased in the resistant variant. The common characteristic of all

resistant cell lines was the decreased expression of bax compared to bcl-2 or bcl-xL. In the P-gp-related resistant HL-60/DNR250 only an increase in bcl-xL was seen, whereas in the LRP-expressing as well as P-gp and MRP negative resistant HL-60/IDA40 both apoptotic **inhibitor** proteins bcl-2 and bcL-xL showed maximum increase, compared to the other resistant cell lines. The P-gp-related resistant cell lines CCRF-CEM/ACT400 and CCRF-CEM/VCR1000 also showed an increased expression of both bcl-2 and bcl-xL. Summarizing these results, it was shown that the examined sensitive human leukemic cell lines and their resistant variants demonstrated a different pattern of markers for preventing and promoting apoptosis. An association between P-gp and possible LRP-expressing leukemic cells as well as apoptosis-preventing markers (bcl-2, bcl-xL) seems to exist. The clinical relevance of the coexpression of various resistance mechanisms remains to be confirmed in large leukemia patient groups.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000028379 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20028379 PubMed ID: 10557064
TITLE: Bcl-2, bax and bcl-xL expression in human sensitive and resistant leukemia cell lines.
AUTHOR: Nuessler V; Stotzer O; Gullis E; Pelka-Fleischer R; Pogrebniak A; Gieseler F; Wilmanns W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klinikum Grosshadern, Medizinische Klinik und Poliklinik III, Munich, Germany.
SOURCE: LEUKEMIA, (1999 Nov) 13 (11) 1864-72.
Journal code: 8704895. ISSN: 0887-6924.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000113
Last Updated on STN: 20000113
Entered Medline: 19991207

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 32 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Transport of phosphatidylserine via MDR1 (**multidrug resistance** 1) P-glycoprotein in a human gastric carcinoma cell line.
AB The ATP-binding cassette transporter **multidrug resistance** 1 P-glycoprotein (MDR1 Pgp) has been implicated with the transport of lipids from the inner to the outer leaflet of the plasma membrane. While this has been unambigously shown for the fluorescent lipid analogues (N-(7-nitrobenz-2-oxa-1,3-diazol-4-yl)amino)hexanoyl (C6-NBD)-phosphatidylcholine, -phosphatidylethanolamine, -sphingomyelin and -glucosylceramide, by using a novel approach we have now found significantly increased outward transport also for C6-NBD-phosphatidylserine (C6-NBD-PS) in EPG85-257 human gastric carcinoma cells overexpressing MDR1 (coding for MDR1 Pgp). The increased transport of C6-NBD-PS is mediated by MDR1 Pgp, shown by transport reduction nearly to the level of controls in the presence of MDR1 Pgp **inhibitors** (PSC 833, cyclosporin A and dexniguldipine hydrochloride (Dex)). Addition of MK 571, a specific **inhibitor** of the MDR protein MRP1, does not **decrease** transport in either of the two cell lines. The plasma-membrane association of FITC-**annexin** V, a fluorescent protein conjugate binding PS, is significantly increased in MDR1-overexpressing cells as compared with controls, and can be reduced by an MDR1 Pgp **inhibitor**. This suggests that MDR1 Pgp transports endogenous PS, the lipid exhibiting the most pronounced transverse asymmetry in the plasma membrane.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:417714 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200417714
TITLE: Transport of phosphatidylserine via MDR1 (**multidrug resistance** 1) P-glycoprotein in a human gastric carcinoma cell line.

AUTHOR(S): Pohl, Antje; Lage, Hermann; Mueller, Peter; Pomorski, Thomas; Herrmann, Andreas (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Institute of Biology/Biophysics, Humboldt University Berlin, Invalidenstrasse 43, 10115, Berlin: Andreas.Herrmann@rz.hu-berlin.de Germany
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal, (1 July, 2002) Vol. 365, No. 1, pp. 259-268. http://www.biochemj.org/. print. ISSN: 0264-6021.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 32 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Novel synthetic triterpenoid CDDO-Me: Potent antiproliferative, proapoptotic and differentiating agent in AML.
AB We report the effects the of C-28 methyl ester of 2-cyano-3, 12-dioxoolean-1, 9-dien-28-oic acid, CDDO-Me (M. Sporn, AACR 2000, abstract180) on cell growth and apoptosis in leukemic cell lines and in primary AML. CDDO-Me decreased viability and induced apoptosis in different leukemic cell lines tested, with IC50 0.4, 0.4 and 0.3 muM in HL-60, KG-1 and NB4 cells respectively at 48 hrs. We observed **decrease** of mitochondrial membrane potential increase in **annexin** V binding and caspase-3 cleavage in CDDO-Me-treated cells suggesting induction of apoptosis as the primary mechanism of growth arrest. CDDO-Me did not affect Bcl-2 expression but induced Bax prior to caspase activation (by Northern blot analysis, CDDO-Me treatment induced Bax mRNA in both HL-60 and U937 cells, hence CDDO-Me may affect transcriptional regulation of Bax). HL-60-Dox cells with high expression of the MDR-1 gene were sensitive to CDDO-Me-induced killing, and blockade of MDR-1 by PSC-833 did not affect CDDO-Me cytotoxicity. In primary AML, CDDO-Me induced apoptotic cell death: 43.2% +- 5.2% at 0.5 muM (CDDO-Me - DMSO, n=4, 48hrs). CDDO-Me was a potent inducer of granulo-monocytic differentiation in HL-60 cells, with 86.6% of cells CD11b(+) at 0.1 muM, and induced monocytic differentiation in 2/5 AML. Colony formation of AML progenitors was significantly **inhibited** in a dose-dependent fashion, with 8.8% +- 3.8% surviving colonies at 0.5 muM (n=5). In contrast, colony formation of normal progenitors (n=3) was less **inhibited** (63% CFU-GM at 0.5 muM). CDDO-Me combined with ATRA synergistically decreased cell viability in leukemic cell lines and in 3/8 primary AML. In conclusion, CDDO-Me is an Mdr-1-independent compound that exerts strong antiproliferative, apoptotic and differentiating effects in myeloid leukemic cell lines and in primary AML samples in sub-micromolar concentrations. CDDO-Me-induced differentiation and growth **inhibition** is profoundly increased by combination with retinoids. Differential effects on leukemic and normal progenitor cells suggest potential efficacy of CDDO-Me in the treatment of hematologic malignancies.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:300204 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100300204
TITLE: Novel synthetic triterpenoid CDDO-Me: Potent antiproliferative, proapoptotic and differentiating agent in AML.
AUTHOR(S): Konopleva, Marina (1); Stiouf, Irina (1); Estrov, Zeev; Tsao, Twee (1); Harris, David; Munsell, Mark; Leysath, Clinton (1); Zhao, Shourong (1); Jackson, C. Ellen (1); Chang, Shi-rong (1); Sporn, Michael; Andreeff, Michael (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Molecular Hematology and Therapy, University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX USA
SOURCE: Blood, (November 16, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 11 Part 1, pp. 121a. print.
Meeting Info.: 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology San Francisco, California, USA December 01-05, 2000 American Society of Hematology
. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Methods for modulating cell-adhesion mediated drug resistance
AB A method for **inhibiting** cell adhesion mediated drug resistance wherein an effective amount of a bisphosphonate compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable bisphosphonate salt is administered to a patient having cancer, whereby the efficacy of chemotherapy or radiotherapy directed against the cancer is enhanced. Preferably, the bisphosphonate compound is etidronate, clodronate, pamidronate, or zoledronate. The bisphosphonate compound is preferably administered to the patient prior to the administration of chemotherapy or radiation therapy. **Inhibition** of cell adhesion mediated drug resistance (CAM-DR) by bisphosphonate in multiple myeloma cells is disclosed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:4101 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for modulating cell-adhesion mediated drug resistance
INVENTOR(S): Dalton, William S., Tampa, FL, UNITED STATES
Damiano, Jason S., Tampa, FL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003004140	A1	20030102
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-24018	A1	20011221 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-795474, filed on 1 Mar 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-186199P	20000301 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PATENT ADMINSTRATOR, KATTEN MUCHIN ZAVIS ROSENMAN, 525 WEST MONROE STREET, SUITE 1600, CHICAGO, IL, 60661-3693
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 29 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1811

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid sequences associated with baldness
AB This invention relates to the discovery of nucleic acids and proteins associated with baldness and/or hair loss. The identification of these baldness-associated nucleic acids and proteins have uses in predicting the propensity for baldness of an individual and/or in determining the likelihood of baldness in an individual experiencing hair loss. In addition, the nucleic acids of the invention can be used can be used for gene therapy for delaying or stopping the progression of baldness, and/or for reversing baldness.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:315083 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nucleic acid sequences associated with baldness
INVENTOR(S): Pritchard, David, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Burmer, Glenna, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Brown, Joseph, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Demas, Vasiliki, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002177566	A1	20021128
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-825096	A1	20010402 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-199745P	20000425 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3768
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Methods for **inhibition** of membrane fusion-associated events, including respiratory syncytial virus transmission
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-viral activity. In particular, the invention relates to methods of using such peptides as **inhibitory** of respiratory syncytial virus ("RSV") transmission to uninfected cells. The peptides used in the methods of the invention are homologs of the DP-178 and DP-107 peptides, peptides corresponding to amino acid residues 638 to 673, and to amino acid residues 558 to 595, respectively, of the HIV-1.sub.LAI transmembrane protein (TM) gp41.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:297296 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for **inhibition** of membrane fusion-associated events, including respiratory syncytial virus transmission
INVENTOR(S): Bolognesi, Dani Paul, Durham, NC, United States
Matthews, Thomas James, Durham, NC, United States
Wild, Carl T., Durham, NC, United States
Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
Langlois, Alphonse J., Durham, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6479055	B1	20021112
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-470896		19950606 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 6017536 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Stucker, Jeffrey
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 84 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 26553
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction
AB The invention relates to protein-protein interactions and methods for

identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction. Using overlapping hexapeptides that encode for the entire amino acid sequences of the linker domains of human P-glycoprotein gene 1 and 3 (HP-gp1 and HP-gp3), a direct and specific binding between P-gp1 and 3 linker domains and intracellular proteins was demonstrated. Three different stretches (.sup.617EKGIYFKLVTM.sup.627, .sup.658SRSSLIRKRSTRRSVRGSQA.sup.677 and .sup.694PVSFWRIMKLNLT.sup.706 for P-gp1 and .sup.618LMKKEGVYFKLVNM.sup.631, .sup.64KAATRMAPNGWKSRLFRHSTQKNLKNS.sup.674 and .sup.695PVSFLKVLKLNKT.sup.677 for P-gp3) in linker domains bound to proteins with apparent molecular masses of .about.80 kDa, 57 kDa and 30 kDa. The binding of the 57 kDa protein was further characterized. Purification and partial N-terminal amino acid sequencing of the 57 kDa protein showed that it encodes the N-terminal amino acids of alpha and beta-tubulins. The method of the present invention was further validated with **Annexin**. The present invention thus demonstrates a novel concept whereby the interactions between two proteins are mediated by strings of few amino acids with high and repulsive binding energies, enabling the identification of high-affinity binding sites between any interacting proteins.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:258778 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Protein-protein interactions and methods for identifying interacting proteins and the amino acid sequence at the site of interaction		
INVENTOR(S):	Georges, Elias, Laval, CANADA		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002142348	A1	20021003
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-10310	A1	20011113 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2000-CA587, filed on 12 May 2000, UNKNOWN		
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-134259P	19990514 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HALE AND DORR, LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	16 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2044		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 32 USPATFULL

TI Molecular toxicology modeling

AB The present invention is based on the elucidation of the global changes in gene expression and the identification of toxicity markers in tissues or cells exposed to a known toxin. The genes may be used as toxicity markers in drug screening and toxicity assays. The invention includes a database of genes characterized by toxin-induced differential expression that is designed for use with microarrays and other solid-phase probes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:221323 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Molecular toxicology modeling
INVENTOR(S):	Mendrick, Donna L., Mount Airy, MD, UNITED STATES Porter, Mark W., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES Johnson, Kory R., Bethesda, MD, UNITED STATES Castle, Arthur L., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES Elashoff, Michael R., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002119462	A1	20020829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-917800	A1	20010731 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-222040P	20000731 (60)
	US 2000-244880P	20001102 (60)
	US 2001-290029P	20010511 (60)
	US 2001-290645P	20010515 (60)
	US 2001-292336P	20010522 (60)
	US 2001-295798P	20010606 (60)
	US 2001-297457P	20010613 (60)
	US 2001-298884P	20010619 (60)
	US 2001-303459P	20010709 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP, 1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20004
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 54
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 9801
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Human transport protein homologs
AB The invention provides a human transport protein homologs (HTPH) and polynucleotides which identify and encode HTPH. The invention also provides expression vectors, host cells, antibodies, agonists, and antagonists. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing, treating or preventing disorders associated with expression of HTPH.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:191584 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human transport protein homologs
INVENTOR(S): Hillman, Jennifer L., Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Yue, Henry, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Reddy, Roopa M., Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Gorgone, Gina A., Boulder Creek, CA, UNITED STATES
Corley, Neil C., Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Azimzai, Yalda, Union City, CA, UNITED STATES
Patterson, Chandra, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Baughn, Mariah R., San Leandro, CA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002102649	A1	20020801
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-953688	A1	20010912 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-113427, filed on 10 Jul 1998, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: INCYTE GENOMICS, INC., PATENT DEPARTMENT, 3160 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, CA, 94304
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 61
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3074
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 32 USPATFULL

TI Cell flow apparatus and method for real-time measurements of patient cellular responses

AB The present invention is directed to a method for determining the effect of each of a plurality of test agents on cells from a subject, and a method to profile patient cell responses to test agents.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:164722 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cell flow apparatus and method for real-time measurements of patient cellular responses
INVENTOR(S): Veerapandian, Pandi, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Kaler, Gregory, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002086340	A1	20020704
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-779690	A1	20010207 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-568778, filed on 10 May 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6242209 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-370786, filed on 5 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6280967 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-317793, filed on 24 May 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6096509 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-904904, filed on 1 Aug 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5919646 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-691356, filed on 2 Aug 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5804436
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KNOBBE MARTENS OLSON & BEAR LLP, 620 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE, SIXTEENTH FLOOR, NEWPORT BEACH, CA, 92660
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 65 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4868

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 32 USPATFULL

TI Nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel pancreatic related polynucleotides, the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively referred to as "pancreatic antigens," and antibodies that immunospecifically bind these polypeptides, and the use of such pancreatic polynucleotides, antigens, and antibodies for detecting, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders of the pancreas, including, but not limited to, the presence of pancreatic cancer and pancreatic cancer metastases. More specifically, isolated pancreatic nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding novel pancreatic polypeptides. Novel pancreatic polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing human pancreatic polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the pancreas, including pancreatic cancer, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to methods and/or compositions for **inhibiting** or promoting the production and/or function of the polypeptides of the invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157060 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002081659	A1	20020627
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-925297	A1	20010810 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US5989, filed on 8 Mar 2000, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-124270P	19990312 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 20326
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Method of reducing cell proliferation by **inhibiting** the Na+/H+ exchanger and inducing apoptosis
AB The Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ exchanger isoform 1 (NHE-1) is primarily responsible for the regulation of the intracellular pH (pH.sub.i). It is a ubiquitous amiloride-sensitive growth factor activatable exchanger. There is a direct correlation between the pH.sub.i and cell cycle status of normal hemopoietic and leukemic cells, with leukemic cells having a higher pH.sub.i than normal hemopoietic cells. A method is provided to sort cells by flow cytometry into subpopulations of proliferating and non-proliferating cells and to induce apoptosis in proliferating leukemic cells by **inhibiting** the Na+/H+ exchanger, thereby lowering the internal pH.sub.i.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:50765 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of reducing cell proliferation by **inhibiting** the Na+/H+ exchanger and inducing apoptosis
INVENTOR(S): Rich, Ivan N, 213 Williamstown Way, Columbia, SC, United States 29212

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6355410	B1	20020312
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-325444		19990603 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-87864P	19980603 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gambel, Philip
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Roark, Jessica H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 626
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Uses of diterpenoid triepoxides as an anti-proliferative agent
AB Combinations of diterpenoid triepoxides and anti-proliferative agents

are used in a combination therapy to treat hyperproliferative disorders. Anti-proliferative agents of interest include agents active in killing tumor cells, as well as immunosuppressants, and a variety of other agents that reduce cellular proliferation in targeted tissues. Synergistic combinations provide for comparable or improved therapeutic effects, while lowering adverse side effects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:27514 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Uses of diterpenoid triepoxides as an anti-proliferative agent
INVENTOR(S):	Rosen, Glenn D., Stanford, CA, UNITED STATES Lennox, Edwin S., Stanford, CA, UNITED STATES Musser, John H., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002016362	A1	20020207
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-884898	A1	20010619 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1999-385917, filed on 30 Aug 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6294546
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	PAMELA J. SHERWOOD, Bozicevic, Field and Francis LLP, Suite 200, 200 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA, 94024
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1316

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 32 USPATFULL

TI Uses of diterpenoid triepoxides as an anti-proliferative agent

AB Combinations of diterpenoid triepoxides and anti-proliferative agents are used in a combination therapy to treat hyperproliferative disorders. Anti-proliferative agents of interest include agents active in killing tumor cells, as well as immunosuppressants, and a variety of other agents that reduce cellular proliferation in targeted tissues. Synergistic combinations provide for comparable or improved therapeutic effects, while lowering adverse side effects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:163214 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Uses of diterpenoid triepoxides as an anti-proliferative agent
INVENTOR(S):	Rosen, Glenn D., Stanford, CA, United States Lennox, Edwin S., Stanford, CA, United States Musser, John H., San Carlos, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Broad of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation) Pharmagenesis, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6294546	B1	20010925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-385917		19990830 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Goldberg, Jerome D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sherwood, Pamela J.Bozicevic, Field & Francis LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1136
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Human respiratory syncytial virus peptides with antifusogenic and antiviral activities
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit antifusogenic and antiviral activities. The peptides of the invention consist of a 16 to 39 amino acid region of a human respiratory syncytial virus protein. These regions were identified through computer algorithms capable of recognizing the ALLMOTI5, 107x178x4, or PLZIP amino acid motifs. These motifs are associated with the antifusogenic and antiviral activities of the claimed peptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:67794 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human respiratory syncytial virus peptides with antifusogenic and antiviral activities
INVENTOR(S): Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6228983	B1	20010508
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-485264		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Laurie
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 62
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 84 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 32166
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Isolated peptides derived from the Epstein-Barr virus containing fusion **inhibitory** domains
AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-retroviral activity. The peptides of the invention comprise DP178 (SEQ ID:1) peptide corresponding to amino acids 638 to 673 of the HIV-1.sub.LAI gp41 protein, and fragments, analogs and homologs of DP178. The invention further relates to the uses of such peptides as **inhibitory** of human and non-human retroviral, especially HIV, transmission to uninfected cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:95093 USPATFULL
TITLE: Isolated peptides derived from the Epstein-Barr virus containing fusion **inhibitory** domains
INVENTOR(S): Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6093794		20000725
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-471913		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Laurie
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Parkin, Jeffrey S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 52 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 19949
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 32 USPATFULL

TI Methods for **inhibition** of membrane fusion-associated events, including influenza virus

AB The present invention relates to peptides which exhibit potent anti-retroviral activity. The peptides of the invention comprise DP178 (SEQ ID:1) peptide corresponding to amino acids 638 to 673 of the HIV-1.sub.LAI gp41 protein, and fragments, analogs and homologs of DP178. The invention further relates to the uses of such peptides as **inhibitory** of human and non-human retroviral, especially HIV, transmission to uninfected cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:67564 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for **inhibition** of membrane fusion-associated events, including influenza virus
INVENTOR(S): Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States
Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6068973		20000530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-485551		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Park, Hankyel
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 52 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 12021
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Antibodies to a **multidrug resistance** protein
AB A novel protein associated with **multidrug resistance** in living cells and capable of conferring **multidrug resistance** on a cell is disclosed. Nucleic acids encoding the novel **multidrug resistance** protein are also disclosed. Transformant cell lines which express the nucleic acid encoding the novel protein are also disclosed. Antibodies which bind the novel **multidrug resistance** protein are also disclosed. Diagnostic and treatment methods using the novel proteins, nucleic acids, antibodies and cell lines of the invention are also encompassed by the invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:61437 USPATFULL
TITLE: Antibodies to a **multidrug resistance** protein
INVENTOR(S): Deeley, Roger G., Kingston, Canada
Cole, Susan P. C., Kingston, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Queen's University at Kingston, Kingston, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6063621		20000516
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-407207		19950320 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-141893, filed on 26 Oct 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5489519 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-29340, filed on 8 Mar 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-966923, filed on 27 Oct 1992, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Huff, Sheela
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Reeves, Julie E
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Steeg, Carol Miernicki, Kara, Catherine J., DeConti, Jr., Giulio A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 23 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3685
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 32 USPATFULL
TI Compositions for **inhibition** of membrane fusion-associated events, including influenza virus transmission
AB The present invention relates to viral peptides referred to as "DP107- and DP178-like" peptides. Specifically, the invention relates to isolated influenza A DP107- and DP178-like peptides which are identified by sequence search motif algorithms. The peptides of the invention exhibit antiviral activity believed to result from **inhibition** of viral induced fusogenic events.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:57361 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for **inhibition** of membrane fusion-associated events, including influenza virus transmission
INVENTOR(S): Barney, Shawn O'Lin, Cary, NC, United States
Lambert, Dennis Michael, Cary, NC, United States

	Petteway, Stephen Robert, Cary, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Trimeris, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation) Duke University, Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6060065		20000509
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-475668		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-470896, filed on 6 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-360107, filed on 20 Dec 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-255208, filed on 7 Jun 1994 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-73028, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5464933

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Achutamurthy, Ponnathapura
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Parley, Hankyel T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pennie & Edmonds, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	84 Drawing Figure(s); 83 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	19987

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.